NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

- EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. TOB N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW YORK THEATRE, Nos. 728

MAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—Erntopian Struting, Dancing, &c.— L'Apricaine sy the German Opena Troupa. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowers. -Sing

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 473 Broad way.—Dan Bryant's New Study Sprince—Neumo Comicall him, Boulmagues, &c.—That's My Sister.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MIN NEW FORK MUSEUM OF ANATOME, SEE Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL, 750 Broadway .- COMPLIMERARY BENE-

New York, Thursday, January 95, 1866. NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION

flootipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers.

	car Linaing
Name of Paper	fay 1, 1865.
PRUALD	\$1,095,000
Times	368,150
Tribune	252,000
Evening Post	169,427
World	100,000
8un	151,079
Express	90,548
New York Herald	,095,000
Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined	871,999

THE NEWS.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate vesterday the bill relative to the Cour of Claims, providing, among other things, for appeal from that Court to the United States Supreme Court, tional amendment was proposed by Mr. Wilson to probabil the payment of any claim for emancipated slaves or of any portion of the rebel debt, the same as heretofore offered in the House, and referred to the Juommittee. That committee made a report etition of the North Carolina Legislature for repeat of the tast oath, that such proceeding said he inexpedient at the present time. The same mmittee were instructed to report what legislation is consary for the relief of leyal cutteens of the South asse property was conflicted by the rebels. Among a tions property was confiscated by the rebels. Among a sw petitions presented was one asking that women be liewed the privilege of voting. Mr. Conness, of Califor-ins, complained of emissions in the press reports of Sena-orial proceedings to notice measures introduced of great atterest to his State. Mr. Kirkwood was sworn in as Becauter from Iowa. The remainder of the day was occu-pied in discussion of the appoint order, the bill enlarging the powers of the Freedman's Bureau. Several Senators "poke, and Mr. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, offered a courts are not in operation, and for appeal to the courts from the decisions of its officers. These, however, and ther suggestions of Mr. Davis, as well as complete sub-litutes offered by him and Mr. McDougail, were all voted down by large majorities, and the Senate flually adjourned with the understanding that a vote is to be taken on the bill at three o'clock this afternoon.

The House of Representatives was again engaged during nearly the entire session in considering the question of representation and direct taxation. A peti-tion of members of the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh New York Volunteer regiment for bounty, and bills to to give bounties to all the 1861 and 1562 volunteers, and a pension of eight dellars per month to soldiers of the war of 1812, were presented and referred. The House then took up the report of the Reconstruction Committee, recommending a constitutional amendment apportioning among the several States direct taxes and representation on the ing Indians not taxed and excepting from the enumers franchise on account of race or color. The debate which everal members on both the republican and democrati ons of the committee's proposed amendment were soily meet the views of a large portion of the republican party; but no vote was taken either on these or the

A communication was years and resource from the footestry of War by the House of Espreaentatives, in response to its resolution of inquiry, giving the correspondence relative to the captured reboi cannon deposited at the West Point Military Academy. General deld thinks it would be improper to place on thes rophies of the late war inscriptions giving a history of heir capture, as they might form an unpleasant re-minder to cadets from the Southern States.

The House of Representatives was also yesterday fur Pressury in regard to American vessels which took for eign registers during the rebellion. He says none of these vessels have had their American registry restored

THE LEGISLATURE

nate yesterday petitions were presented for a Broadway underground railroad and to permit the Third Avenue Company to lay branch tracks. Bills were introduced for submitting to the people at the next Norevise the constitution, requiring insolvent safety fund bank receivers to report to the Bank Superintendent and pay over as speedily as possible all moneys in their hands for the redemption of circulating notes of said matitutions, and to require taxpayers to annually swear to the value of their taxable property. The bills amending the General Manufacturing law and conferring additional powers on the mana-gers of the Fire Points House of Industry were and. The Assembly resolutions requesting the naporary choices quarantine hospital purposes at this port were adopted. The Metropoliten Health bill was called up, read, had progress reported on it, and was then laid over, affec being made the special order for Thursday of most week. A communication was received from the State Compitabler, in which he reports \$214,161 50 as the sion was held, daring which the nominations of Amer J. Williamson, Jonathan W. Allen and Joseph W. Brown as Fax Commissioners of this city were confirmed.

A large portion of the Assembly's session was consumed in a debate over the report of the Committee on Rules in regard to restricting the privileges of newspaper re-porters and correspondents. Finally it was agreed, by a voic of forly-nine to forty-six, to strike out so much of the report as provides for the erection of a gallery for the reporters and excludes from the floor those of the fraternity who do not report the proceedings in full.
The question on the adoption of the report as amended was not taken. The Speaker presented the annual report of the State Quartermaster General. A few other

MISCELLAN BOUR

an ports to-day. They sailed in the or

The news by the City of Bo

Major General Terry, commanding the Department of Augor content very, commanding the repartment or Virginia, has issued at Richmond a general order for-bidding civil officers to attempt to execute the provisions of the Vagrant act lately passed by the Virginia Legisla-ture. He says that the result of this law, if enforced, would be to reduce the freedmen to a condition of slavery worse than that from which they have been released.

worse than that from which they have been released. The Paris correspondent of the Indépendance Belgs, writing on the 25th ult., says that an attache of the Prench Minister of Foreign Affairs has accompanied M. Hidalgo, bearing to Maximilian, of Mexico, a project for the evacuation of that country, and that it was no secret in official circles that the Emperor Napoleon wished to recall his troops as soon as peasible. The action of the United States Congress, the correspondent further says, may hasten a solution of the Franco-Mexican matter.

The supposed Chilean privateer Meteor is still detained at her wharf in Brooklyn. Another application was made yesterday for her release; but the United States Marshal refused to grant it, and it is not at all unlikely that the case will be taken into court. The crew and dremen are to be paid off to-day, and the vessel is to be

is clean, and an outer power of the state of clock in the of snow, which commenced about six o'clock in the sating, had the effect of somewhat diminishing the owds, though a large number of skaters kept up their joyment a considerable while after dark. But as the orm continued through the night, snow still fulling heavily at two o'clock this morning, accompanied by a strong wind which blew it into drifts, the skating pros

pects for to-day are rather poor.

The war preparations to guard against Fenian raids or for some other purpose are still being presecuted in Canada. Working parties of Royal Artillery are engaged. in conveying heavy Armstrong guns from Lower To Quebec, to the various works in the Upper Town, and the Customs Commissionand the Customs Commissioners have directed the enforce-ment of the statute forbidding importations of arms from

We give in full this morning the brief but pointed letter of General Sheridan regarding the recent gross the latter gentleman is as effectually used up historically as he was in a military way in the Shenandoah valley. General Sheridan shows that the number of robel prisoners captured by him was greater than that which Early falsely claimed to have composed his entire army. A call has been issued for a mass meeting in Nashville on Washington's Birthday of the people of Tennessee in favor of President Johnson's policy and the speedy restoration of the State to its former position in the

In another column we give the official army and naval bulletins for the day, showing the latest orders issue from the War and Navy Departments in regard to officers and men, which will be scanned with much interest by members of both arms of the national service and their

On Tuesday evening General Sweeny and President Roberts, of the Senatorial party of the F. B., addressed a large mass meeting in Newark, N. J., in favor of their military policy. A public meeting of the John Mitchel Circle was held last evening at 383 Third avenue, and addresses were made in favor of straightforward action. The Central Council of the O'Mahony Fenians are still in easien in Union square. The appointments for this branch have all been made and confirmed, and a thorough reorganization has been effected.

The trial of Pellicer, jointly indicted with Gonzales for the murder of Jose Garcia Otero, was brought to a close yesterday in the Brooklyn Court of Oyer and Terminer.

A writ of habeas corpus has been issued in the case of Charles H. Coles, charged with being one of the lake Eric rebel pirates, and confined in Fort Lafayotte. This writ was made returnable yesterday before Judge Suther-land, when a postponoment was had until to day on motion of the government counsel.

notion of the government counsel.

In the case of Weeks against Merritt, the keeper of a livery stable and riding academy, Judge McCunn, at the special term of the Superior Court yesterday, decided that a judgment could not be set uside on the ground of informality or for any other cause, except the defence that the judgment had already been satisfied. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Franz Klandy and Kate Mulford were convicted of stealing one

kinady and kate sufferd were convicted or steating one hundred dollars worth of clothing. The man was sent to the State Prison for two years, and the woman to the Penitentiary for one year. Terence Quinn, who pleaded guilty to steating a horse and saddle worth sixty dollars, dollars worth of jewelry, were sent to the State Prison victed of stealing some wine, the property of John J. Osborne, of Fifth avenue, and was sent to the Penitentiary Kulford was charged with theft; but the testimony

not conclusive, and the jury acquitted him.

The trial of General Baker, late Chief of the War De artment detective forces, on charges of false imprison ent preferred by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Cobb, was ed in the Criminal Court in Washington ves

Two youths, aged nineteen and twenty, named Albert Beach and William Golden, have recently been arrested by some of our city detectives on charge of being the been presecuting a series of systematic robberies on board the cars of the Eric Italiway. Claims for loss long-gage and other articles have accumulated against the company in that line to the amount of ten thousand dol-lars. A large quantity of the missing property has been discovered at Port Jervis, where it was sold by the pur-loiners. The prisoners have had a preliminary examina-tion before rolling institute in the site. tion before a police justice in this city, and will be sen

to Port Jervis Lo-day for trial.

A coroner's investigation of the circumstances attending the death of Martin Haley, resulting, as alleged, from a pistol shot wound inflicted by Henry Curwin, second mate of the steamship Manhattan, during a fight on board that vessel on Tuesday among several of the employes thereof, took place yesterday. The evidence of several witnesses was taken, after which, on the rendition of a verilet by the jury finding Curwin guilty of firing the fatal shot, he was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

action of the Grand Jury.

The coroner's investigation regarding the murder of Robert M. Mitchell, on board the ship John Boyaton at Riker's Island, was continued in Brooklyn yesterday. After taking some evidence tending to implicate one of the prisoners charged with the crime, the inquiry was

further adjourned till to morrow.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Columbian Marine Insurance Company was held yesterday afternoon, at which action in regard to the late supposition of that institution was taken. It is estimated that the company's assets are sufficient to discharge all its liabilities and lears a surplus of over a million dollars, and it was unanimously resolved to initiate measures for resuming unanimously resolved to initiate measures for resuming business with a capital not exceeding two millions of

The annual meeting of the members of the Wo The annual meeting of the members of the Woman of Hospital Association was held yesterday afternoon, when an efection of officers for the year 1806, and the reception of the annual reports, were proceeded with. Mmes. Wm. H. aster, E. C. Doremus and Thomas Dewitt were designated as Directresses, Dr. John I. Metcalfe was declared President of the Board of Consulting Physicians, and Dr. Thorass Addis Emmett was re-elected House Surgeon.

At a meeting of wholesale and retail stati this city, held yesferday, speeches were made and resolu-tions adopted protesting against the proposition now be fore Congress to furnish stamped envelopes at the pos-offices at the same price charged for the detached lette atamps, and a committee was appointed to draw up remonstrance to be presented to the Senate Postal Com

look place last croping at the Morcer House, at which resolutions were adopted in favor of repealing the tax on above, as it falls on comparatively few persons; for our of near in into thousand, workmen in this city it is said that only three hundred and twenty pay the tax.

Bears James Boorman and William Bradford, both old New York merchants, aged respectively eighty two

the following Suropean steamships are due at the un- | and eighty-one years, died in this city yesterday.

by a fire in Dunkirk, N. Y., on Tuesday night, originating in the careless exposure of coal oil in a German emigant boarding house, a row of wooden buildings near the railroad station was destroyed and at least four per-

ons were burned to death.

The stock market was feverish yesterday, but-closed endy. Gold closed at 139% a 139%. Governments

day. Imported goods were quiet, but pretty firm, while domestic produce found no buyors. Groceries were steady. Cotton was more active. Petroleum was dull and heavy. On 'Change flour was dull, but steady. Wheat was nominal. Corn was easier. Pork was lower.

in the House-Duty of the President.

The developments in Congress during the past ten days reveal the fact that a minority faction is ruling that body. There is an un-mistakable majority, even in the lower House, against the extreme measures of the radicals yet the latter manage to so divide that majority that it becomes powerless to resist their schemes. The first Napoleon found himself in one of his campaigns with thirty thousand men contending against sixty thousand Austrians. He at once set at work manosuvring his army, until he had induced the Austrian general to divide his forces, when Napoleon whipped on in detail. So it is with Stevens, the radical general in the House of Representatives That he has thus far been able to successfully accomplish his purposes in this way does not reflect much credit upon those who make up the majority against him. It shows that there is not a man equal to the occasion, either among the democrats or conservative republicans, in the lower House. None of them come up to the standard of statesmen, but must be ranked as mere ward politicians, nothing more nor higher.

There are in the House as it is now constituted, excluding the Representatives from the eleven Southern States recently in rebellion, one hundred and eighty-four members Of this number forty-one are democrats. Fiftythree republicans voted in favor of a qualified negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, and are therefore entitled to be called conservative republicans. Besides these, there were eleven members elected as republicans who voted against negro suffrage in every form in which came up, both qualified and universal. Their names are recorded with the democrats on every vote taken on that measure. This gives the anti-radical strength of the House one hundred and five votes, as follows:-

Democrats 41
Conservative republicans 53
Republicans voting with democrats on each vote. 11

This leaves the radicals only seventy-nine votes out of the one hundred and eighty-four, giving that faction the benefit of all the re blican absentees when the vote on negro ifrage was taken, also including Speake Collax, who dodged all the votes on that oc asion. The most favorable calculation, there fore, that can be made for the radicals gives the conservative portion of Congress twenty-six majority over them. In the face of this fact, with this large majority who are re and anxious to support the policy of President Johnson, Stevens manages to carry all his points, and is not only delaying reconstruction, but is also gradually tying the l of the Executive, and will soon make him powerless unless the radicals are checked in their schemes. There were only one hundred and seventy members present or voting when the question was taken on negro suffrage in the District. Of those not voting ten were republicaus and four democrats. Of those voting thirty-seven instead of thirty-five, as heretofore stated, were democrats. Add to this the eleven republicans who voted with the radicals against recommitting the bill or against qualified suffrage, and then voted with the democrats against the bill, and we have only sixty-nine radical republicans voting on that day, and yet carrying their point over the heads of sixty-three conservative republicans of all shades and the democrats combined. sgraceful rout of a sune by a minority was never before recorded in

As we have shown, the radicula proper could not muster over seventy-nine votes, even giving them the benefit of the absentees, on the negro suffrage question. In fact, on that day, they only had sixty-nine votes. Now it takes ninety-four votes to pass any measure in the lower House, leaving the radicals fitteen less than necessary to carry their measures The weakness and the folly of so large an antiradical strength in being beaten on every occasion are too contemptible for comment. This analysis of the strength of the faction in Congress, however, furnishes President Johnson the mode of solving the whole question of restoration. In this large anti-radical element is the material, if properly used and directed, that will enable him to secure a full and complete endorsement of his administration by Congress. All that is necessary is for him to throw Jacksonian spirit, and the victory is in his hands. His first duty is to strengthen the hands of the conservative republicans, and encourage them by removing those members of his Cabinet who are alding and abetting the radical faction. Let these conservative republicans understand that the administration will stand by them in their struggle against the radicals, and they will resist the pressure of the extreme men. When this is done the democrats can be led over to the conservative re publicans by the President. He will then have a party which will sustain his policy on all occasions. It will also be the great party of the country. If there were any men in those tions capable of leading who could, by their superior abilities, secure the confide ecessary to inspire their followers, the President could then quietly look on without taking any steps himself. But there are none; and silence on the part of the Executive, under the froumstances, is only defeat, and disastrous at that. In the absence of leaders capable for the emergency, Andrew Johnson must step forward himself, or all will be lost, and the radical disorganizing faction will rule and ruin the country. Let the President overhaul his Cabinet, make the basis of the union between the con-servative republicans and democrats the admission of such representatives claiming seats from the Southern States as were true Union who were disloyal, and he will soon see Con-

grees with him instead of against him. Is Presi-

ient Johnson ready to boldly assume this re-

administration and the good of the country? Upon his decision on this point rests the success or failure of his policy in Congress.

The Relief of Broadway-The Under

ground Hallroad, &c.
We present to our readers to-day a compre ensive resume of most of the plans proposed to reach that much coveted desideratum, the relief of Broadway. It will be seen that the variety is so large that almost any taste can be suited. Only one of these numerous projects, we believe, has had legislative (but not executive) sanction, the Underground Railroad. The bill for this enterprise failed of becoming a law at the last session in consequence of Governor Fenton withholding his approval. A new bill calculated to meet the Governor's objections has just been introduced into the Legislature and is now the subject of lobby managemen and bargains. We present to-day a number of reasons showing the impracticability of the project, and now we will take another view of It is well known that the capitalists of New York very rarely donate money for any public aprovement in or for any grand ornament to the city. There is not a monument commemorating any great Revolutionary or other American

can historical event erected by their subscrip-tions within the city limits. It is true a rich ecclesiastical corporation, to which, perhaps many of them belong, built within their church grounds a spasmodic affair called a monument in honor of certain Revolutionary victims to British cruelty, and collected the bones of the patriots and placed them beneath the fabric But it is shrewdly believed this many-steepled tomb was not erected as a testimonial in honor of those Revolutionary heroes, but as a sacrifice to the Mammon of selfishness; for it prevented the city from cutting a street through that pre cise locality, and thus preserved the church grounds intact. Therefore our capitalists of a speculative turn deserve no credit for this affair. Some have obtained notoriety by subscribing twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars for this or that charitable institution; but otherwise they have done nothing practically for the benefit of the city, saide from paying their taxes. We now propose that these speculating capitalists have a chance to spend their money in this grand scheme of an underground railroad. Some of them may get wamped in the undertaking; but that is no matter; there are plenty more to take their places; if not in the city, no doubt the rural districts will furnish the necessary number, for your rural speculating capitalists generally ave an itching to get involved in some mor strous metropolitan humbug. Say these capitalists spend five or six millions of dollars in this preposterous scheme. So much the better It will be thus much drawn from their ple shoric coffers and distributed among the com munity. The employment for laborers will b immense, labor will be in demand, and it will be kept here. Say a few buildings crack their sides, as if shaken by an earthquake, and tumble down? So be it. These capltalists can pay the damage, and the greate the destruction the more employment for our masons, carpenters, laborers, &c. Suppose the missure arising from the vent-holes necessarily opened during the excavation of this tunnel should breed a postilence; still, alas! so much the better for our physicians, who cannot find sufficient employment with five hundred deaths weekly on the City Inspector's record as evidence of the sanitary condition of the city. In short, let this, like all other speculations that unlock the money chests of the rich and seaters the cash abroad, thrive. Aside from the sickness likely to be produced from this upheaval of the elements of disease that lie in the substratum of the city, we thus see that this whole job of an underground railroad is likely to result beneficially for some one. It will keep capital at home, give employment to hundreds of laborers and artisans, and make a lively time generally all along its route on Broadway. So go ahead, Underground Railroad directors. Bring out your dollars, spend them liberally; and if you do smash up you only do we find organized States at the South who have less money, but, perhaps, more judg-

Seriously, we are in favor of the relief of Broadway whenever a proper plan is suggested. We have none of our own; but we be lieve that in the end the real relief of the thoroughfare will be found either in an overground railroad or in two broad avenues constructed on each side of the great highway. In the meantime we invite our readers to examine the numerous plans suggested in another pari

of this paper, and select one to suit themse THE CASE OF THE SUPPOSED CHILEAN PRIVA THER. - The seizure of the steamer Meteor by the United States Marshal on Tuesday, on suspicion of being a Chilean privateer, bound on a marauding cruise against Spanish vessels, shows the magnanimity of this country in a remarkable light. If a vessel fitted out to prey upon the commerce of England or France were thus arrested, it might be said that the conduct of this government was, in some degree, induced by fear of these powerful nations; instance our love of justice alone is the manifest inspiration of the act. Spain is a weak nation. We are now the most powerful nation on the globe; and yet we can not only afford to be, but we give practical evidence that we are magnanimous. It is of little moment to us whether the mercantile marine of Spain be totally destroyed by the privateers of her Chilean enemy. We might wink at the sailing of armed vessels from our forts, if we were so disposed. That we have not done so, but that upon the mere suspicion of the hostile intent of the Meteor she was stopped by the United States authorities, is the best proof that, though

erful, we are guided by justice. This event also furnishes a rebuke to Eng ed, by proving that this country has not alon the desire but the power to prevent privateers from leaving our shores. During the rebellion the English government, while affecting to deplore the fitting out of pirates to ravage American ships, declared that there was no legal means in their hands to prevent it. Before the war we had no efficient detective force in this country, while England has possessed for many years a well trained civi detective organization, and France has had a military detective system in operation for two centuries; yet neither of these Powers, it apin this harbor, at the first blush of suspicion by our detectives, in the case of the Meteor, in lefence of a pattry nation like Spain. Our untivity and our honesty are a reproach to both those great Powers.

Congress Establishing the Right of Sc-

The refusal of the radical leaders in Congre to admit those representatives from the South who come with a clear Union record is totally sible. There is and can be no question as to the proper course to be pursued in regard to the Southern delegates. The record and the credentials of each member elect should be examined separately, and a decision given in each individual case. Whenever true Union man is found legally elected from any of the secoded States he should be instantly admitted to Congress and cordially welcomed to his seat. Whenever a representative is found to have been a rebel, and cannot take the oath prescribed by Congress, he should be sent back to his constituents, in order that they may elect another and a better delegate. This is the simple, common-sense, constitutions manner of dealing with this subject; and while there is every possible motive of patriotism, legality, dignity and interest lead Congress to adopt this mode, there is no motive, except of the lowest and bitterest partisanship, to be urged in favor of any other mode. The disgraceful weakness of the conservative majority in allowing the radicals to exclude the Union members from the South makes us ridiculous in the even rope, prevents the reunion of the country and is a practical encouragement to disloyalty and a virtual recognition of the right of ession. The radical members are responsible for the present plan of exclusion; but the conservative members are also responsible for permitting the radicals to rule.

During the recent rebellion the Europea viseacres predicted that we would never be able to re-establish the Union because the eccded States would never join heartily with the North, even if we succeeded in defeating the rebel armies and breaking up the confede racy. But what do we see now? We see the Southern States anxious to return to the Union and the Northern radicals barring them out We see the country still distracted and divided; not by Southern secessionists, but by Northern anatics. We see Union representatives sent to Washington by the late rebels and turned away by the new rebels under Thad; Stevens. We see the very men who professed to be in favor of the Union during the war now doing their u tmost to destroy the republic. We see half of the nation shut out from the national Legislature. We see the theory gravely proached that the South is merely conquered territory and that the Southerners have no rights which Congressmen are bound to respect. Was ever inconsistency so outrageous After fighting for four years to keep the Southern States in the Union, we now coolly cast them out. After insisting for four years that a State could not second, we now declare that the Southern States are obliterated by the act of secession. After encouraging the Union men of the South during the long war, and building our whole theory of the war upon the existence of this class, we now refuse to recognize any distinction between these patriots and the most atrocious rebels. If the statements of the radical leaders be true—and the sake of the argument we secept themthe Southern Union men are still discoun-tenanced by the disloyal majority at their own homes; but when one of them chances to be sent to Congress we treat him as if he were the worst of traitors. Maynard of Tennessee, and Marvin of Florids receive no more consideration than if they had been secessionists, instead of Unionists, during the war. Although we accept a President from Tennessee, we will not admit her Congressmen to their seats nor ac-knowledge that the State is in the Union. Such is the absurd position in which this Congress has placed the country. Such is the attitude which we must occupy so long as we permit such a misrepresentation of the sentiments of the people by the radical minority.

But the evil effects of the proceedings of the

present Congress do not stop here. Not only

are we guilty of the grossest inconsistency; not Congress; not only is the war, which was ended by Grant in the field, now prolonged by Sumner and Wade in the Senate and Stevens in the House; not only do we restore the Union by arms only to discover that it is dissolved by radical legislation; not only do we prevent the return of peace and presperity and keep our commerce from the seas, our merchants from their Southern trade and our people under heavy taxes, which should be shared and lightened by our Southern brothren; but we establish most dangerous precedent, which, some day or other, may cause another civil war with its lavish expenditure of lives and money. If a few radicals in Congress can deprive the Southern States of representation they can deprive New York of her representatives by the same process Nay, the tables may be turned upon the radicals and they may be kicked out of Congress by a democratic majority. The rule is very plain, and it works both ways most admirably. It is only necessary to appoint a special com-mittee, like that of Thad. Stevens on Reconstruction, and refer to this committee the cre-dentials of obnoxious members, and the thing is accomplished. That committee may never report, or it may delay reporting until the close of the session, or it may report adversely.

In either case the obnoxion members are disposed of, and the State which is to be denled representation is thrust out of the Union. Could any recognition of the possibility of secession be more practical than this? deny the right of the States to leave the Union when they wish to do so, and spend thousands of lives and millions of money to vindicate this constitutional principle; but, after all, Congress allows aleven States to be forced out of the Union by a radical minority when these States desire to stay in; and thus the right of secondon is secured by the logic of contraries. Was ever a dilemma at once so ridiculous and so dangerous? The only way by which we can be rescued from it is a prompt evolt on the part of Congress against the radical leaders, and an equally prompt admission of the Southert Union delegations. If this he not done the people will interfere and settle the question for themselves under the lead of ident Johnson. The Southern States are in the Union, their inhabitants are citizens of the United States, and those who deny them representation violate the constitution, strike down republican principles in the halls where they should be most cherished and respected, found a Congressional tyranay upon the very altars of democracy, and must be prepared to

THE UNFORTONATE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. are beginning to have a pretty clear perception of that solemn warning, "put not you tion of that solemn warning, "put hot your trust in politicians." Under the federal con-stitution Congress has over said District "ex-clusive power of legislation in all cases what-soever." This power has become a great con-venience to the radical abolition reformers of Congress in their experiments for the elevation of the black race; but it is the story of the frogs in the fable to the victims of the imes. The census of 1860 gives to the trict, embracing Washington, Georgetown and the margin of the District territory around them, a total population of seventy-five thousand, of which Washington city had sixty-one thousand, including some fifteen thousand blacks, bond and free. The late rebellion has resulted in adding, perhaps, not less than twenty thousand blacks to this element, chiefly from the adjoining late slave States, and has also resulted in abolishing slavery. There are therefore now in Washington some thirty-five thousand free negroes, more or less, agabout seventy thousand whites. In other words, the black element constitutes one-this of the population of the national capital, and is largely made up from the ignerant, credulers and destitute refugees from the late slave plantations of Virginia and Maryland. Upon these people the House of Repri

tives has passed a bill conferring the right of suffrage without qualification. Leaving on of the question the almost unanimous remostrance of the whites of Washington, the ques tion recurs, is this the way of wisdom, humanity or safety? Are the property rights of the Are these whites entitled to no consideration, as the majority of the people of the city? Are the distinctions of race and color, cultivated by Congress and established in the federal constitution for three-quarters of a century, to go for nothing? Can these distinctions and prejudices of race and color, old as the pyramids of Egypt, be abolished in a day by acts of Congress? Are not all wholesome revolutions the work of time and gradual amelioration The whites and the blacks of the District of Columbia may well inquire, what is next to be our portion? Will it be a Congressional com nission, or a major general with five thouse bayonets to maintain law and order? It is said that the people of Washington ought to be thankful in being fed directly from the public treasury; but they are made to feel it in bein subject to the whims, caprices and experime of a legislative body with supreme power over them, made up of strangers, here to-day engone to-morrow, and without even the repregone to-morrow, and without even the representation of a Territory. No wonder that since the return of peace the substantial citizens of Washington are beginning to cast about for some more desirable location for the attactaged of a republican form of government. At this rate the national capital will seen be nothing else than a caravaneary of office helders, office seekers, vagrants, gamblers and vage-honds, and negroes under the care of the French bonds, and negroes under the care of the Frees. men's Bureau.

JAMES BOORMAN, OF NEW YORK. James Boorman, of this city, for many years an assumerchant of great influence in the commercial worded yesterday morning, in the eighty-third year of age. For several years past he had been retired, old in proventing the continuance of his active laber. The firm of Boorman & Johnson started in this city bed the war of 1912. The pariners were five young Scott

casion, in 1835 we believe they received a consequence of "fron pillars" from Stockholm. They were put on a market, but only to be laughed at. Nobody was better use of they remained as. a singular and interesting fact that he has been Pression every corporation, club, &c., with which be was connected, not excepting the Hudsen River Railroad which he was one of the original projectors. There pears in a curious int of autoscabers to the \$15,000 loan authorized by Congress in February, 1513, the nof Mr. Boerinan for the sum of \$10,000. Jacob Bai headed the list with \$105,000. Join Howland exclude \$250,000. Ease Classon loan of \$4000.000, as N. Broom the same amount.

WILLIAM BRADPORD, OF NEW YO This well known in reliant, emissest some times and in his time a large importer of dry goods, and the very oldest of that class in the country, died

DEATH OF A MINSTREL. Johany Pell, of Morris Brothers, Pell & Trown Minstrels, died yesterday morning, after an titu several weeks.

Health of Dr. Nott.

ALMANY, Jan. 24, 1806. A report gained currency yesterday that the venerable. Note, of Union College, was dead, which was sere neous. The Dector was very low during the day, be revived a little at night, and this morning was still

The British Provinces.

ENLARCHMENT OF THE WHILLAND CANAL ARM
FOREIDDEN TO BE CARRIED INTO CANAL ARM
FOREIDDEN TO BE CARRIED INTO CANADA FROM
THE UNIFED STATES, NTC.

The Monireal Beard of Trade vanioring adopted resolutions favoring an enlargement of the Welland Canal and
improvements in the navigation of the Ottawa river.
The Customs Commissioners have ordered the imperial
statute to be enforced forbidding arms to be brought from
the United States.

The Montreal Gasette claims that the Ottawa papers
lied in stating that the volunteers behaved bedry a

Procott.

Trescott.

The man for the consolidation of the Buffalo and Leke Huron and Grand Ironk railroads is again to be interested into Parliament. It is believed that it will be passed.

Almost a Row in Court.

SUPERIOR COURT TRIAL TRRE, PART 2.

Before Judge Robertson.

Yesterday afternoon, during the trial of a suit tree by Mr. Michael Timmons against the city of New Y for services rendered to the Groton Board in watching the pavements along the routes of new reilroads in ce of construction a few years aga, a disturbance occur between Chauncey Shaffer and Affred W. Craven. D Engineer of the Aquedoot Commissioners, resulting most in a colfision between these pastes. Mr. Craven. been placed on the stand to prove the circumstess under which the Plaintiff was engaged, and on because of a question by Mr. Hackett, Assistant Corporate Counsel, Objection was made to its relevancy by Shaffer, The judge overruled the objection, whereas Mr. Shaffer and to the witness, "Oh, answer it, if y have the courage."

Shafler and Craven separately, evidently with intention. The result of the whole thing Shafler applicated to judge, jury and witces, public evers saved from a summitted witch on a duel between the lawyer and the segment.